

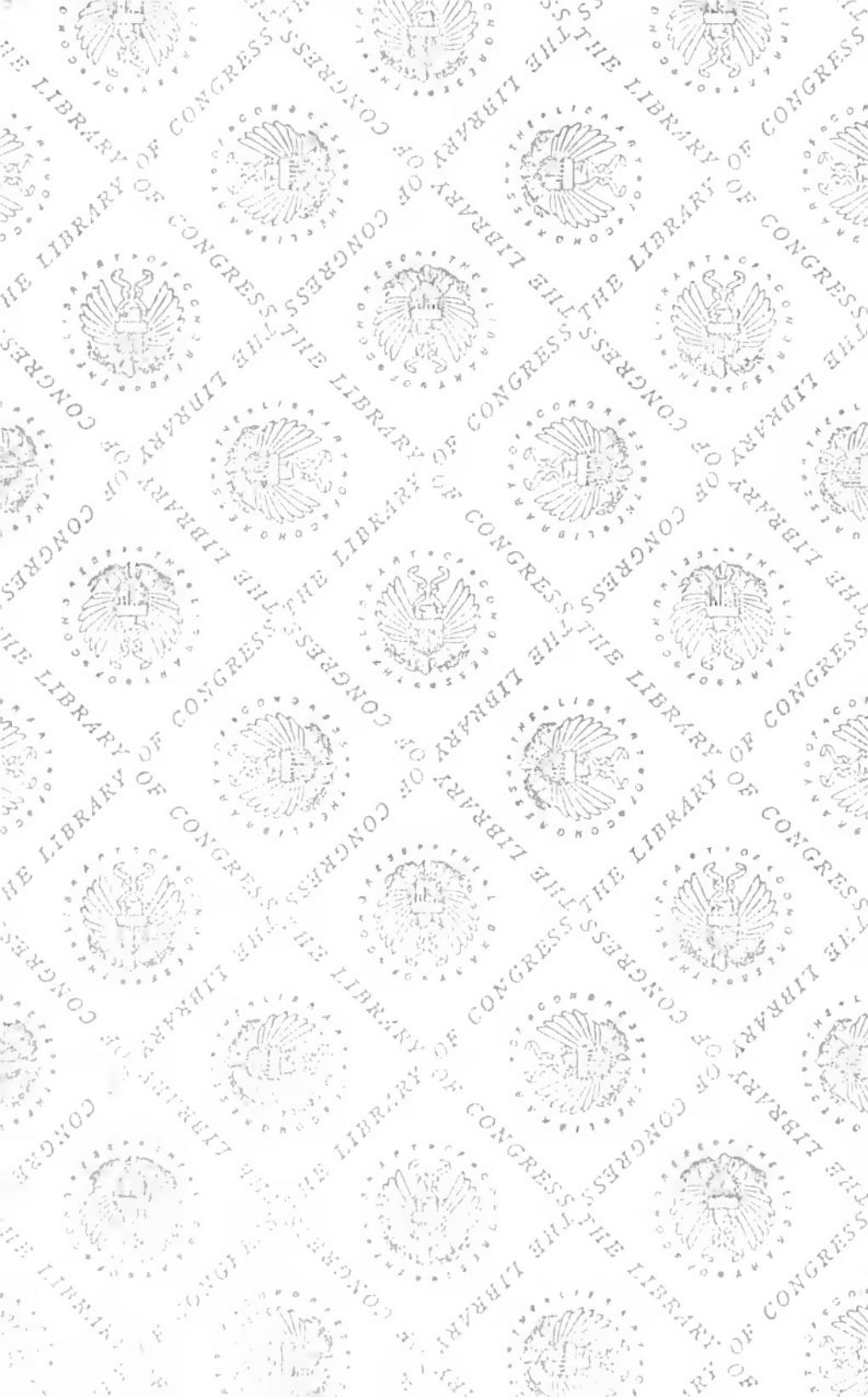
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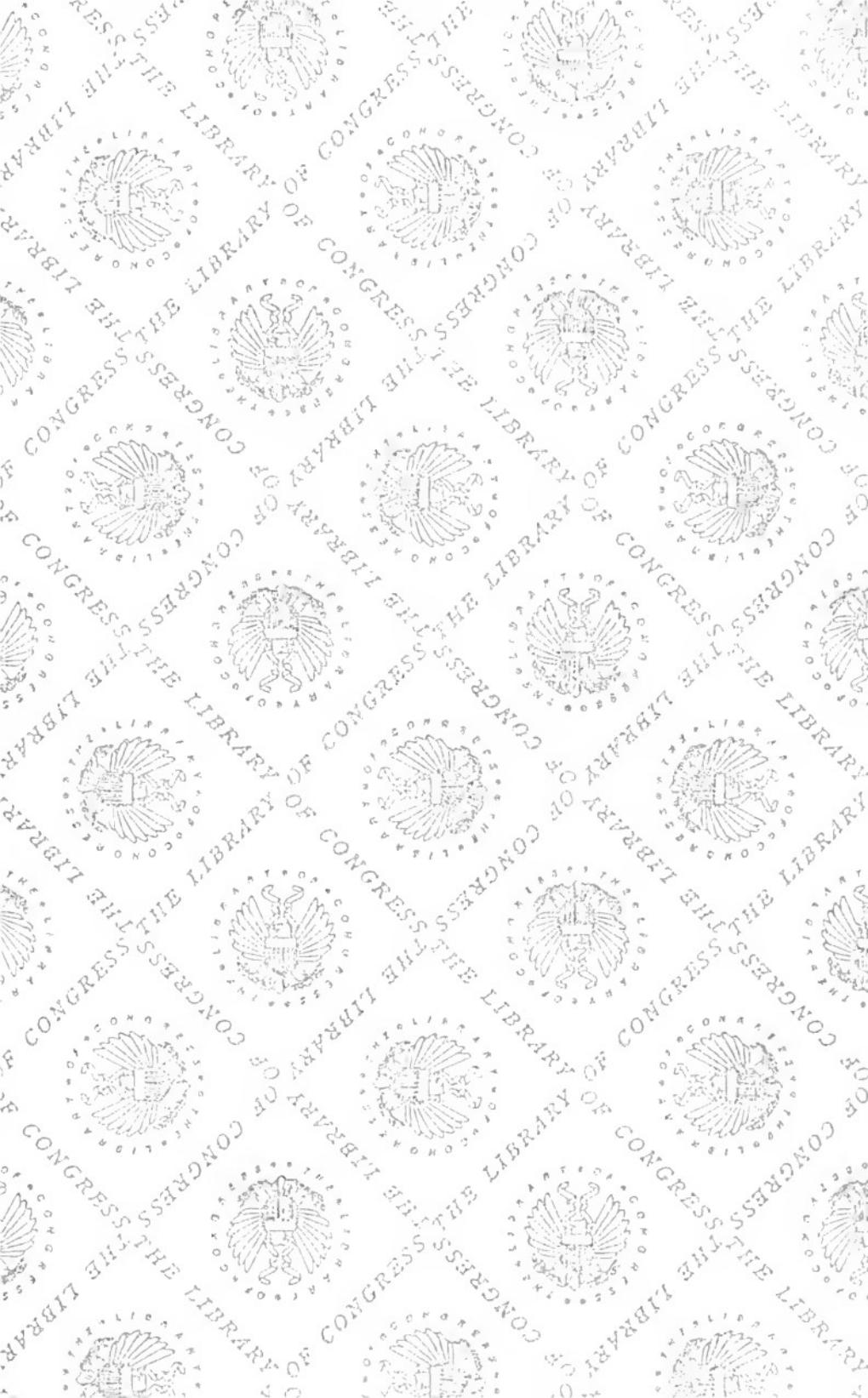
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AN
ADDRESS *to* :

TO

JJ.

THE PEOPLE OF OHIO,

ON THE IMPORTANT SUBJECT

OF THE

NEXT PRESIDENCY;

BY

THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED FOR THAT PURPOSE,

AT A

CONVENTION OF DELEGATES

FROM THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE STATE,

ASSEMBLED AT COLUMBUS,

ON

Wednesday, the 14th day of July, 1824.

— — —

CINCINNATI:

Looker & Reynolds, Printers.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON:

Recommended to the People of the United States, by
his pure Democratic Principles, Stern Integrity,
Long Experience, Eminent Talents, and
Transcendent Services to his Country.

“JACKSON, all hail! our country’s pride and boast,
Whose mind’s a council, and whose arm’s a host!
Remembrance long shall keep alive thy fame,
And future ages venerate thy name.”

“Freemen, cheer the Hickory Tree,—
In storms its boughs have sheltered thee;
O’er Freedom’s Land its branches wave,
“I was planted on the LION’S GRAVE.”

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

OHIO JACKSON CONVENTION.

At a convention of Delegates from different sections of the state, held at Columbus, pursuant to public notice, on Wednesday the 14th of July, 1824, for the purpose of forming a full ticket of Electors of President and Vice-President, for the state of Ohio, who would vote for General ANDREW JACKSON as President, and JOHN C. CALHOUN as Vice-President of the United States,—*Thomas Rigidon*, of Knox county, was appointed Chairman, and *H. H. Learitt*, of Jefferson county, was chosen Secretary; when it was unanimously agreed to support the following

ELECTORAL TICKET:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ROBERT LUCAS, of Pike county; | JOSEPH BARKER, Washington; |
| BENJAMIN JONES, Wayne; | JOHN M’ELVAIN, Franklin; |
| WILLIAM PIATT, Hamilton; | GEORGE TROUT, Perry; |
| JOSEPH HOUGH, Butler; | GEORGE SHARP, Belmont; |
| JOHN DEVOR, Dark; | JOHN PATTERSON, Jefferson; |
| THOMAS GILLESPIE, Green; | GEORGE MCCOOK, Columbiana, |
| ROBERT MORRISON, Adams; | WILLIAM RAYEN, Trumbull; |
| VALENTINE KEFFER, Pickaway; | HUGH MFALL, Richland. |

Resolved, That *Elijah Hayward*, of Cincinnati, and *Joseph M. Hays* and *Caleb Atwater*, of Circleville, be a Committee of Correspondence, and that they have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in the foregoing ticket.

Resolved, That said Committee be requested to prepare and publish an address to the people of Ohio, on the approaching Presidential Election.

THOMAS RIGDON, *Chairman.*

H. H. LEAVITT, *Secretary.*

Philip Gunckle, Esq. of Montgomery county, was nominated by the Convention, but having declined serving, the Committee have supplied his place by *John Devor*, a soldier of 76th, an undeviating Republican, and a zealous advocate and supporter of General JACKSON.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—

It was not from any peculiar attachment to his person, nor from any interested views to his individual benefit and advantage, that a numerous and respectable portion of the American People have brought forward, as a candidate for the next Presidency, General ANDREW JACKSON; but it has been from a full and solemn conviction that his great talents, stern political integrity, unfeigned republicanism, and long and faithful services in both civil and military capacities, pre-eminently qualify him, above all others, for that high and responsible station. Born for his country, and from his infancy devoted to its liberty and independence, he was early distinguished for ardent and unshaken patriotism, for a strong and vigorous intellect, and for those powers of mind and active virtues, which have subsequently contributed so essentially, to sustain the honour and promote the prosperity of the nation. Even in youth, he was not unknown to fame; for he is almost as old in glory as he is in years.

When, therefore, the period had arrived, that it became necessary for the people of the United States to select from among themselves, the man most worthy to fill the Executive chair of government, as successor to the venerable MONROE, one whose past conduct furnished the strongest assurances of a mind capable of embracing the great concerns of the nation; public sentiment, public policy, a deep sense of duty, gratitude, honour and patriotism, pointed to JACKSON as possessing the highest claim to the confidence and support of his country. Impressed with these views and sentiments, the citizens of Pennsylvania, alike distinguished for their republican principles and a warm and steady attachment to our federal Union, with an unanimity unprecedented, and a magnanimity pure as it was liberal, announced to their fellow citizens of other states, a decided preference for the Hero of New-Orleans. The nomination

of General Jackson, at the Harrisburgh Convention, was immediately followed by similar expressions of public opinion, in various parts of the United States, emanating from the primary assemblies of the people, until it became manifest to every impartial observer, that whatever might be the result of the present contest for the Presidency, General Jackson was the prominent and most popular candidate.

It is not unknown to you, that a year ago last winter, an attempt was made by certain members of our State Legislature, to possess your minds on the subject of the next Presidency, and, through the influence of their *official* stations, aided by the imposing character of a *Legislative caucus*, secure the votes of Ohio to Mr. Clay. The dangerous consequences which flow from Legislative interference with popular elections, in producing an undue bias upon the public mind and in affording facilities to intrigue and corruption, has rendered that mode of nomination to public office, peculiarly objectionable. In addition to its evil tendency, in producing faction, discord and domestic divisions, it is predicated on principles totally inconsistent with our republican institutions, and subversive of the rights of the citizen. There is an implied acknowledgment, in every such measure, that the people are not capable of judging for themselves, of matters in which they only are concerned, and are unworthy of the inestimable privileges which have been secured to them by the constitution. That Legislative caucusing is pernicious in its influence and effects upon the moral character and public reputation of a state abroad, and upon the peace and tranquillity of society at home; we have the most irrefragable proof in the political history of New-York, for the last ten years. We have there seen the members of her General Assembly, dictating to the people and directing and controlling every important state election, and creating parties and dissensions of the most malignant and alarming character, until that great and powerful state has lost its weight and influence in the Union, and become a prey to the worst species of despotism, **LEGISLATIVE USURPATION**. Shall it be said, that *Ohio* has also become the sport of intriguing demagogues, and like New-York, subject to the wickedness and distraction of an organized system of office brokerage, and aristocratic domination? The power to prevent it is in your hands; and it is not doubted, you possess the will and the energy necessary to preserve the state from so humble and degrading a condition.

It was wisely provided, by the framers of the National compact, that to preserve the stream of Legislation pure and uncontaminated, and to guard against corruption and the intrigues which naturally grow out of *Cabinet* influence and patronage, no *Senator* or *Representative* should be an Elector of President and Vice President. This express inhibition to the interference of the members of Congress, in the election of our chief Executive magistrate, except in the case provided for in the constitution, cannot be misunderstood without design, nor violated without usurpation. "The constitution of our country, like the Book of the Law and the Testimony of the Hebrews, is in language so plain as to rest on a level with every capacity. Place it in the hands of a man of common and ordinary intelligence and understanding, and although he may not be able to give the various constructions of particular words, or the difference which would arise with the alteration of a comma here, and a colon there, yet he would present you with its plain and obvious meaning." He would tell you, that the constitution was formed by those who had long been co-tending against tyranny and oppression; that the object was to establish a government *purely Republican*, and to make the election of President dependent on the voice of the people; and that the members of Congress could not *lawfully* take any part in such election, until it was ascertained that no choice had been made by the Colleges of Electors.—And yet, in direct hostility to this principle, and in open defiance of the public sentiment, a *minority* of the members of Congress, *less than one fourth* of the whole number, on the 14th day of February last, went into CAUCUS, and nominated William H. Crawford, the Secretary of the *Treasury*, for President, and Albert Gallatin, the *former* Secretary of the *Treasury*, for Vice President;—and this daring attempt to direct and control the most important election in any country, and under any government, has been urged upon your consideration as *republican*, as a *Regular nomination*, by its principal managers and the partisans of the *Treasury* candidates! The lame and impotent argument, founded on the assertion that the members of Congress, in making these nominations, acted in their *private capacity* and *not* as members of Congress, can only be considered as a pitiful *quibble*; for it is from their *official character*, and from *that alone*, they claim influence and authority for their proceedings. This is not idle declamation; it is fact, and has become incorporated with the events of the age, into the political history of the country.

“ Whenever the national Legislature overleap the barriers of the constitution and interfere with the elections of the people, it becomes a corrupt and arrogant ARISTOCRACY, dictatorial and arbitrary, restrained by no law and governed by no rule, consistent with the rights of man, or warranted by the principles of our government. That spirit of faction which is directed to private objects and personal aggrandizement, exclusive of the public good, swept from the old world the Republics of former times, polluted the temple of Liberty, and introduced the evils and curses of that appalling despotism which now pervades the eastern continent, and enslaves the people. If a general system of Legislative dictation, as that adopted by the advocates of Mr. Crawford, is suffered to prevail and control the public voice, and influence the exercise of our most important rights, such, too, will be the fate of America. But if we regard our highest interests, if we venerate that inheritance of freedom which has descended to us from the fathers of the Revolution, and would preserve it unpolluted for our children and for posterity, we must resist every attempt to corrupt the purity of our elections. We must promptly resist every measure which is calculated to increase the power and influence of the Legislature, at the expense of the constitutional rights and sovereignty of the people. In this there can be no middle neutral ground. The advocates and supporters of Congressional and Legislative caucusing, are without excuse. Their conduct is at war with the fundamental principles of all our governments, and hostile to those republican maxims by which our whole political system is sustained.” It is for the citizens of Ohio to determine, whether they will passively submit to the dictation of a power, essentially aristocratic and concentrated, a power which disregards right, and formed to promote the objects of private ambition and personal aggrandizement; or, by a firm and vigorous effort, throw off the degrading imputation, stand forth in all the glorious attributes of freemen, prostrate the enemies of the right of suffrage, and honourably contribute to preserve the Democracy of the nation.

There are now before the public, four candidates for the Presidency;—Mr. Crawford, Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and General Jackson. In addition to the consideration of their respective merits, their ability and fitness for so exalted a station, and the means which have been employed to promote their election, it is highly proper and important, at this time, to enquire into the propriety and expediency of selecting the first officer of the

Republic from the principal Secretaries of the government. The great power and immense patronage which is absolutely vested in, or indirectly exercised by, the heads of the State and Treasury Departments, afford opportunities for intrigue and electioneering, no where else to be found in the nation, at all times sufficient to create the most powerful parties, and distract and paralyse the operations of government. It is from the exercise of this power and patronage, in the hands of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams, while the ambition of each has been directed to the Presidential chair, we must impute that bitter animosity and vindictive temper, which prompts and inspires their respective partizans, in their conduct towards each other. Already these parties have assumed the attitude and character of factions, as hostile and malignant as any that has ever existed in the country, since the adoption of the Federal constitution. And it is now too apparent to the whole Union, any longer to be concealed or disguised, that if either of these gentlemen should succeed to the Presidency, the nation would be literally distracted with two contending parties, losing sight of the interests of the people, in a virulent and selfish contest for power. How important then it is, that we bestow our suffrages on some other individual; one who is alike distinguished for his talents, his firmness and experience, and standing aloof from the intrigues and cabals of the day, will administer the government as his judgment and prudence shall dictate; and being pledged to none, will call into the public service the most intelligent and virtuous part of the community! Whatever, therefore, may be the separate merits and qualifications of these *cabinet* candidates, it is submitted to your serious and deliberate consideration, whether, under the peculiar circumstances in which Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams are now supported for the Presidency, and the relation in which they have long stood to the government and to each other, it is not your imperious duty, as the sacred and responsible guardians of the public freedom, to bestow your vote on a man who has no attachments but those for his country, and has been concerned in no intrigues, but those to defeat its enemies.

The efforts which have been made and are yet making, to place Mr. Clay at the head of the government, has unfortunately produced a division among those who entertain the same sentiments, as to a national policy, and who advocate the same system of measures. This division has become a subject of very general regret, and ought no longer to continue, as the supporters of Mr.

Clay have publicly announced they do not calculate on his election, except through the dangerous medium of the House of Representatives;—and since the late refusal of the Legislature of New-York, to give the choice of electors of that state to the people, no reasonable expectation can be entertained, that he will receive sufficient support (in the event of no choice by the colleges of electors) to be one of the three highest candidates. There is another and equally powerful reason to regret the exertions which are making in his support, and which we think must have considerable weight with every candid and reflecting mind. Mr. Clay is much *younger* than either of his competitors, and *eight years hence*, will be younger than the present or any former President, when first entering on the duties of that office. He is not so old as General Jackson by eight or nine years, and belonging to the same section of the Union, it would be invidious to suppose, he is very solicitous to supplant that *soldier of the Revolution, and the Hero and devoted Patriot of two Wars*, in the honors or the affections of his country. But whatever may have been the motives of his advocates, in first bringing him forward as a candidate, and whatever may now be their *policy* in continuing to urge his claims and pretensions upon the public, we do not, at this time, perceive any benefit which can possibly result to himself or his friends, by any further exertions in his favor. It has ever been the policy, as it has been the settled practice of the American people, to select the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, from the VENERABLE SAGES OF THE NATION; and in making the selection, to prefer that man, whose age, long experience, and great public services, give a commanding dignity to office, and are calculated to insure the respect of foreign powers. This policy is founded in the soundest maxims of political expediency, and as its practical operation has largely contributed to raise the nation to a high rank in the contemplation of the world, it can no longer be doubted, that it comports with the genius and stability of our government. A departure from it, therefore, at this time, when sectional prejudices and local interests, with the passions and partialities of man, have been marshalled and brought forth in hostile array, to promote the objects of personal ambition, would be certainly presumptuous, if not hazardous in the extreme. But we cannot doubt, that the good sense of the people will prevail, and that the intelligence and patriotism of the country will triumph over every innovation upon the settled usages of the republic, and preserve the constitution.

To General Jackson none of these objections will apply. Full of years and of glory, "by a life devoted to honourable pursuits," he is not only *older* than any of his competitors, but HE IS THE LAST OF THAT VENERABLE BAND OF REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS, who can or ever will be offered to the nation, as a candidate for the highest office in her gift. Standing exclusively upon his own merits and upon the affections and gratitude of his country, for whose liberty he has *fought* and *bled*, and for whose security and independence he has *conquered*; no *Congressional Caucus* has been held to sustain and give character to his cause; —no *Cabinet influence and patronage* has been employed to promote his election. But, unaided by any such or other improper means, and opposed by an organised corps of *Leading men* and intriguing politicians, in almost every state of the Union, he is emphatically the CANDIDATE OF THE PEOPLE; to whom alone he looks for support, and from whom alone do his friends expect success, and anticipate his elevation to the head of the government.

General Andrew Jackson* was born at Waxsaw, in the state of South Carolina, on the 15th of March, 1767, two years after his parents with a young family, consisting of two sons, emigrated to that place from Ireland. While an infant, he had the misfortune to lose his father, who died at the close of the year 1767, when he and his elder brothers were left to the slender protection and tender solicitude of their mother. Notwithstanding the very limited resources of the family, his anxious parent struggled with her circumstances, and contrived to keep her youngest son at an academical institution, in which the learned languages and the higher branches of education were taught, until he was fourteen years of age. At this period, the Vandal progress of the British arms, in the revolutionary war, had penetrated to that section of country, and the youthful Jackson, fired with the spirit of the times and the wrongs of a bleeding country, left his school, and with his surviving brother, enrolled himself in the army of the republic and became one of its active and suffering defenders. Previous to this, his eldest brother had joined the American Standard, and lost his life at the battle of *Stono*. Soon, however, the superior power of the British forces overrun and subjugated that portion of the state, and the two young Jackson's

* This brief sketch of the life of Gen. Jackson, has been principally digested from Mr. Waldo's memoirs of that officer.

were made prisoners of war. His brother died of the wounds he had received from a haughty and tyrannical British officer, after they had been made prisoners; and his mother, disconsolate and broken hearted at the accumulated misfortunes of her family, soon followed her two eldest sons, and sunk into the grave. Thus was ANDREW JACKSON, now the pride of the nation and the terror of its enemies, at the age of fifteen years, left alone in the world, with no human being in his native country of whom he could claim affinity or relationship. With a constitution greatly impaired with the toils and fatigue of a camp, and the sufferings of a cruel imprisonment, as if to make the cup of his calamity overflow, he was violently seized with the small pox, and narrowly escaped that grave to which all his family had been consigned. At the age of sixteen, when the Revolutionary struggle was over and the independence of the country secured, he returned to his literary studies, and continued at the schools until he had completed that education which qualified him for those noble and patriotic pursuits, so fruitful of glory to his country and of fame and honour to himself. Having studied the profession of the law, in the year 1788 he emigrated to the state of Tennessee, then under the particular government of the United States, and called the *south west Territory*. In this Territory he was early appointed Attorney General, which office he held for many years with great reputation to himself, and with advantage to the impartial administration of justice. When that state was admitted into the American Union, in 1796, Andrew Jackson, who had been a leading member of the Convention which formed its constitution, was appointed Major General of all the militia of the state, and by its citizens elected their first member of Congress. In 1797, his constituents, sensible of his superior qualifications as a legislator, raised him to the higher and more responsible station of Senator in Congress. At this period, the two great political parties of the republic were in array against each other, and being a zealous republican and of course in the *minority*, he could not brook the idea of being compelled to encounter the plots of political intrigue, and the *domination* of an arrogant majority; and in 1799, resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the rank of a private citizen. Scarcely, however, had he reached Tennessee, when he was called upon to perform the duties of one of the most important offices under the state government, that of Judge of the Supreme Court, to which

he had been appointed without his knowledge and contrary to his wishes and inclination. This office he also resigned, after discharging the duties of it for a short period, and retired to his estate on the banks of the Cumberland, where for many years he enjoyed in the bosom of his family, that domestic felicity, and social happiness, which is always produced by an attachment for private worth, mingled with respect for dignity of character. Thus have we seen him, at the age of twenty two, Attorney General of a District;—at twenty nine, a member of the Convention which formed the constitution of an independent state; at the same age, Major General of all the Militia of Tennessee, and a Representative in Congress;—at thirty, a Senator in Congress; and at thirty two, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. The history of our country presents but few instances, if any, of an individual who has, so early in life, been called to fill so many important offices, and in such rapid succession. But those who knew him intimately were best qualified to form a just estimate of his talents, and those high attributes of mind, which have given him distinction in whatever station and under whatever circumstances he has been placed.

But however honorable and successful has been his career in civil life, it is almost forgotten by his countrymen, in the contemplation of his brilliant military achievements. The mind of Jackson, and that energy of character and promptness of decision which has supported him and sustained the cause of his country, in situations of peculiar difficulty and danger, seem to have been formed for the public service, and to have been singularly adapted to the strong necessities of the nation. On the breaking out of the late war between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, being still Major General of the Tennessee Militia, he was called by the dictates of duty and of patriotism, to defend in the *field*, those great national interests, he had long and ably advocated in the *Cabinet*. From this period, he has constantly engrossed the attention of the whole nation, as one of the most distinguished and illustrious of her sons.—From this time, his deeds of patriotism and of glory have become subjects of public history, and will descend with those of Washington, as the brightest in the annals of freemen, to the latest posterity. Who, then, can contemplate the life of Andrew Jackson, and the services he has rendered to his country, without feeling the deepest interest in his welfare, and the most profound respect and veneration for his fame and

character? Born in comparative obscurity, and nurtured in the lap of the revolution, where his youthful breast was early inspired with those exalted principles of public virtue, and that heroic love of liberty, which led him to encounter danger, privations and suffering, that his country might be free and happy; is it strange, that the *people* of these United States should feel the warmest attachment to his person, a grateful sense of the blessings he has conferred upon them, and the strongest desire to make him the first officer in their government?

The universal satisfaction which General Jackson has given to the nation, in the performance of his public duties, is a sufficient pledge of his future rectitude and fidelity, and the faithful discharge of those trusts which his country may think fit to repose in him. As a statesman, his extensive knowledge of public law, his intimate acquaintance with the principles of our government and with the great interests of the nation, and his views of public policy, as to internal improvement and protection to domestic manufactures, eminently qualify him for the chief seat in our national councils. With these abilities, he possesses a vigour of mind and body seldom united in the same person; and his well known firmness and decision of character, at once designate him as the most proper object for the national suffrage, at the ensuing election of President. The times call for such a choice, and the situation of the country requires it. The vital interests of republican freedom throughout the world, demand it: for who can tell how soon we may be called upon to defend our goodly heritage, against the combined forces of the Holy Alliance? The deep rooted hostility which has long been manifested by the crowned heads of Europe, to the rights of man and the independence of free governments, will not be restrained by natural boundaries, nor the storms of the Atlantic. Jealous of the high rank which we now hold among the nations of the earth, and fearing the destructive influence which our political institutions must have upon the thrones of despots and the foundations of regal power, they have too much at stake not to improve the first opportunity, which chance or favorable circumstances may throw in their way, to destroy the temple of liberty which has been here erected; or, if that be a lost hope, to cripple the energies and check the rising greatness of our country. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary, that the President of these United States should be a man of energetic mind, of enlarged and liberal views,

of commanding and dignified deportment, of honorable and manly feelings, and as efficient in maintaining, as sagacious in discerning, the rights of the nation, and what belongs to its honor and the character of our government. *Such a man*, it is confidently believed, is ANDREW JACKSON.

It has been the fate of sages and patriots, to be calumniated and denounced. In the old world, Aristides was banished for his unyielding integrity, and just administration of the public funds;—Columbus was chained in a dungeon for discovering America;—Epaminondas was condemned to death for preserving the liberties and independence of Thebes; and Socrates was poisoned for teaching the immortality of the soul, and the unity of the Divine being. In our own country, Washington was charged with an austerity and reserve unbecoming the character of a republican, and with a predilection for British manners and customs, inconsistent with the simplicity of our government;—Jefferson has been denounced, as an enemy of our holy religion, of order, and of civil liberty;—and Jackson, yes, *Jackson*, who when our country was in danger and every heart trembled for its safety, devoted himself to its service, and in the heat of battle achieved for himself and the nation immortal honor, has been denounced as a *mere military man—no statesman—a good general, but unfit to administer the civil government!* Yes, and by those too, who, when the storm of war gathered around us and was bursting in terror and dismay upon the country,—when the cannon's mouth was to be faced and the pointed bayonet breasted, and JACKSON, like some guardian angel, was seen amidst the tempest, with almost super-human energies, *defending, protecting and saving his country,—were enjoying the luxuries of wealth and security, or, at a salary of nine thousand dollars a year, mingling in the gay circles of pleasure, at London, Paris or Ghent.* There are some of you, fellow citizens, *who well remember* that objections like these were once raised against General Washington. But of Jackson it *may*, and we trust it *will* be said, as it has been remarked of the illustrious father of his country:—“Mars and Minerva had been his tutors, but with the Graces he had never studied; yet the people did not hesitate to confide in him the direction of their affairs. They did it from no particular knowledge of his talents as a civilian; but from a belief, that a good soldier could readily make a good statesman; that the pilot who could guide his ship through a perilous storm, might well be confided in, when the

tempest had ceased, and a calm prevailed. 'The trial proved their hopes correct, and in peace he was ascertained to be the same able and faithful guardian he had been in war.' The evidence of General Jackson's abilities, as a statesman, are, at least, equally strong and conclusive. With more experience in the civil departments of government, like Washington, he has met and conquered the embattled enemies of his country, secured the rich blessings of peace by protecting and preserving the honor of the nation, and acquired a fame as imperishable as it is brilliant, and lasting as the gratitude and glory of freemen.

In laying before you a brief view of the merits and character of General Jackson, as a candidate for the next Presidency, it is right and proper we should say something of the prospects of his success. On this subject, we assure you, that his cause has advanced, with a steady and rapid pace, beyond the calculations of his most zealous friends; and the anxiety for the final result, has considerably diminished within the last three months. From the numerous indications of the public sentiment in his favor, there is strong reasons for believing, that he will receive the electoral votes of New-Jersey, 8; Pennsylvania, 28; in Maryland, 7; Delaware, 3; North Carolina, 15; South Carolina, 11; Alabama, 5; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 3; Tennessee, 11; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 5; and Ohio, 16; in all, 120. If, however, Mr. Clay should be withdrawn, as it is *possible*, and not altogether improbable, we consider the votes of Kentucky, 14; and those of Missouri, 3; in such an event, as certain for General Jackson, which would give him 137; six more than a majority of all the votes, and secure his election by the Colleges of Electors. Mr. Adams will probably obtain, though not without a strong and powerful opposition, the votes of Maine, 9; New-Hampshire, 8; Vermont, 7; Massachusetts, 15; Connecticut, 8; Rhode Island, 4; and in Maryland, 4; in all 55;—and since the rejection of the electoral law in New-York, the votes of that state, 36; with those of Virginia, 24; and Georgia, 9; in all, 69; must be placed to Mr. Crawford. It is believed, from present appearances, that Mr. Clay will not receive any votes, except those of Kentucky and Missouri; and even Missouri may be considered doubtful. But if all the candidates should continue before the public, to the end of the contest, and if the election should finally be thrown into the House of national Representatives, the contest would there be between General Jackson, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Adams. What would

be the result of an election by the House of Representatives, it is impossible to say; but from the general impression which prevails, that that body would elect the candidate who had received the greatest number of electoral votes, and not incur the responsibility and obloquy of selecting one less popular with the people, it is believed that General Jackson would *there* be chosen. On the whole, therefore, we consider the success of General Jackson, if not *certain*, as more probable, and resting on firmer and broader ground, than that of any other candidate.

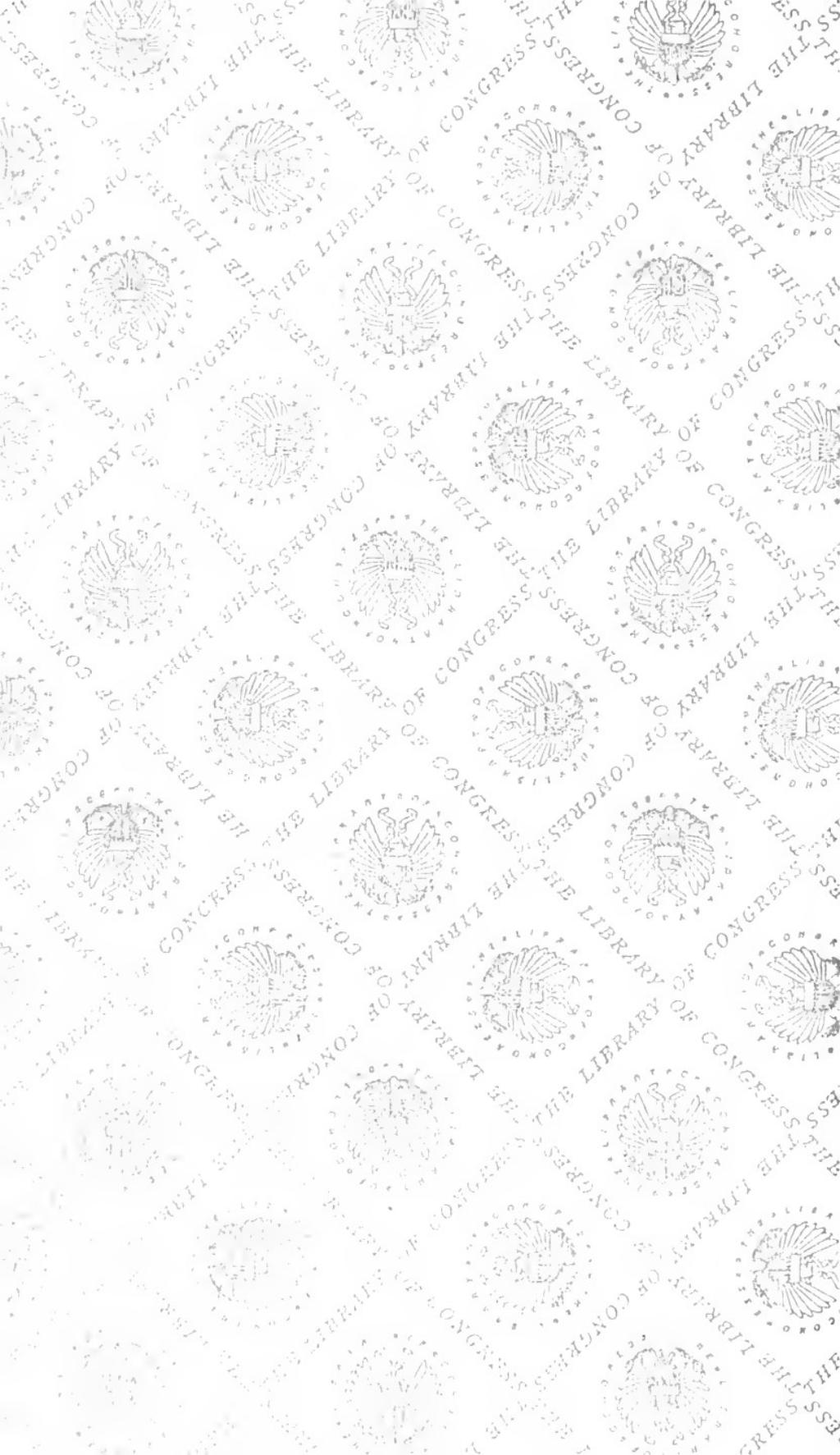
The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, the present Secretary at War, is recommended to your consideration as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Calhoun possesses talents of the first order, and an independence of sentiment, on national subjects and public measures, which do honor to his head and heart. He has long been distinguished as an able and intrepid advocate of an extensive system of internal improvement, of roads and canals, and of a judicious and liberal protection of domestic manufactures. From his first appearance as a public man, he has been an undeviating republican, and universally considered as one of the most liberal and enlightened politicians of the government. The magnanimity which he displayed, in withdrawing from the contest, as a candidate for the Presidency, gives him a claim upon the friends of General Jackson, which we trust will be duly appreciated and liberally honored. Of his success, no reasonable doubt can now be entertained. He will be very generally supported by those who advocate General Jackson, and those also who support Mr. Adams for the Presidency. The union of JACKSON and CALHOUN, on the same National Ticket, for President and Vice-President, is auspicious to the future happiness and prosperity of the country. With the same views of public policy, for the internal government of the Union and for the regulation of our foreign affairs, the utmost harmony may be expected in the national administration, and supported, as it would be, by the first talents and virtues of the country, the happiest and most beneficial effects might be confidently anticipated.

There is no state in the Union more interesting, at this time, to the moral and political philosopher, and to the American patriot, than Ohio. Within thirty years, she has risen from the obscurity of a savage wilderness; from the humble condition of a Colony and the dependence of a Territorial government; to the

dignified standing of an independent state; to the permanent advantages of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and to the fourth rank in the national scale of political power. So rapid and astonishing has been her growth, that some of her sister States already contemplate her greatness with feelings of mortified pride, and with jealous apprehensions of her future influence in the councils of the nation. With a free population, exceeding 700,000, a hardy, enterprising, and intelligent yeomanry, republican in all their habits and principles, Ohio has no views, in relation to the next Presidency, but those of a liberal and enlightened character. Disclaiming a selfish and contracted policy, she has no local prejudices to gratify, nor projects of ambition to promote. Unpledged to any man or set of men, she offers no candidate of her own for the highest honours of the government; but standing aloof from the intrigues of the ambitious, and uninfluenced by any considerations other than those which belong to a wise and just administration of the general government, it cannot be doubted, that her Presidential votes will be given with a single eye to the public good and the general welfare. In this situation, the respective merits and qualifications of ANDREW JACKSON, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, are respectfully submitted to the candid examination and impartial judgment of her CITIZENS. AND WHATEVER MAY BE THE FINAL DECISION, THE FRIENDS OF GENERAL JACKSON DO NOT DESIRE HIS ELECTION TO THE NEXT PRESIDENCY, BUT THROUGH THE FREE SUFFRAGES OF THE PEOPLE.

ELIJAH HAYWARD,) *Jackson Committee of*
 JOSEPH M. HAYS, } *Correspondence for*
 CALEB ATWATER, } *the State of Ohio*

September 13, 1824



WERTHOOKBINDING

JAN 1889

Grantville, PA

